

# SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receive for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz.—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

## ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the established usages of the party in other counties, and especially in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted by the County meeting on Monday evening of last Court, the Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset County will meet in their several townships and boroughs on Saturday the 3d day of July 1847, to elect two persons from each district as delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on the following Monday (5th July) at 1 o'clock P. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next.

It is suggested that the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. those of the boroughs at 7 P. M. to elect delegates, and that they meet at the usual place of holding the election in their several districts.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

Chairman of County Committee.  
June 1st, 1847.

The Corner Stone of the New Church near Lavansville, will be laid on Wednesday the 16th day of June, inst. Preaching may be expected on the occasion.

## PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

According to announcement in our last paper, Dr. WORSTER gave an interesting lecture to our citizens on Tuesday evening, and will lecture again this evening at the Court House by a unanimous vote of the citizens expressed at the close of the last lecture. Dr. Worster is experienced in his profession, and brings out of his treasury things new and old and most doubtless interest all of our citizens who have an interest in the law which governs us. The ladies are most particularly invited to be there. And our young Gentlemen so distinguished for their gallantry will please attend to that matter.

## THE TARIFF OF FORTY-SIX.

The locofoco papers are congratulating themselves upon what they term the beneficial effects of the Tariff of '46.

As this is a matter of fact and not of assertion, let us now for a moment examine the subject with a view of ascertaining what have really been the effects of the Tariff of '46.

Since the Tariff of '46 went into operation, certain results have been made manifest, which, by a mode of reasoning sufficiently natural, have been regarded as effects resulting from its action as a cause. We shall not for the present investigate the correctness of this deduction, but content ourselves with an examination of the results themselves. We shall, thereby be enabled to judge whether there is any cause for congratulation, to be derived from the apparent influence of the locofoco financial system upon the interests of the American people. What, then, are these facts? And first as to revenue.

By official reports it appears that the revenue derived from customs at the port of New York, during the first four months of the present year (viz : January, February, March and April) was \$6,690,743 During the same period for 1846, under the Tariff of '42 6,746,078

Showing a loss of revenue of \$55,335

Here is a falling off of revenue under the locofoco Tariff of \$55,335 in four months. This fact perhaps not very important itself, becomes a matter of the most vital interest when viewed in connexion with the importations from which the revenue is derived. We wish however, that it should be borne in mind, that the advocates of the act of '46 were clamorous in asserting, that its immediate effect would be to increase the revenue from imports beyond the amount yielded by the Whig Tariff of '42. This they claim would be its operation under all circumstances, ordinary and extraordinary. Fortunately for them, their financial measure went into operation under the most favorable auspices. The failure of crops in Europe, causing a famine in Ireland, and in many parts of France and Germany, had produced an extraordinary demand for American breadstuffs and provisions. As a natural consequence, the increased amount of exports occasioned an increased amount of imports—and yet, notwithstanding this fortuitous advantage, their boasted financial scheme has failed to yield an amount of revenue equal to that which the Whig measure they had repealed poured into the coffers of the government.

But it is not the failure of their calculations we desire particularly to allude to.—That failure in itself has not occasioned the effects which every American, who desires to see industry of his own country fostered and protected, most deeply lament. We come, then, to the consideration of the effects of the extraordinary importations which, we suppose, the advocates of the Tariff of '46 will be willing to attribute to its operation. What are the facts?

From the same official accounts, from which we have already quoted, we learn that the amount of imports during the first four months of the present year was \$35,479,363

During the same time in '46 26,243,915

Excess in 1847, \$9,135,338

It appears that under the Tariff of '46 the imports into the United States are, nearly one-third more, during the same time, than under the Tariff of '42, while the revenue is \$55,335 less. Now, what is the actual effect of this condition of things? What is the absolute truth to be derived from this official statement? It is this; in the first four months of the present year, the people of the United States, have under a locofoco tariff paid to the manufacturers of Europe more than nine millions of dollars in cash for what under the Whig Tariff, was furnished at home,—AND IN SO DOING, HAVE DIMINISHED THE AMOUNT OF REVENUE NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

Who then, let us ask, has been benefited by this financial measure of the locofoco party? If we have purchased nine millions more of English manufactures in four months than during the same period in the last year, what will be the result at the end of a single year? There is no reason to suppose that the importations will diminish until there is a removal of the causes which have produced them. At the end of the present year, then, we shall have purchased in foreign markets, twenty-seven millions more than during the last year of the operation of the Whig Tariff. In other words, the manufacturers of Europe will be benefited, in the present year, by the amount of twenty-seven millions more than during the last. Under the Whig Tariff, that enormous amount would not have been expended at all, or, if such had been the case, it would have been paid out among the mechanics, the laboring men, the manufacturers of our country.

It must be evident, then, that the Tariff of '46 is a British tariff, specially and particularly adapted to the wants of the British manufacturers, and protecting their interests at the expense of the labor and industry of the American. It gives to the British manufacturers twenty-seven millions more of our money than the Whig tariff would have done, taking from our people that amount in the products of their industry. (Cumb. Cir.)

## GEN. TAYLOR AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York Tribune has a letter from a New Orleans correspondent, under date of the 18th instant, which runs thus:

"The volunteers who were with Taylor are returning, full of the warmest admiration of his character as a soldier, and a humane and good man, but overflowing with wrath against the administration, that they believe did its best to sacrifice them. They cannot be convinced of the contrary. I am informed of this by an officer who is among them on the Rio Grande. The people of this country will be astonished and indignant when they know fully the manner in which the concern at Washington has treated General Taylor. I know from unquestionable authority that for five months not a single despatch of his has been answered, (unless within the last few weeks,) and nothing sent him except an insulting letter, enclosing the letter written by him to Gen. GAINES, and demanding to know whether he wrote it. I am glad to say that Gen. TAYLOR's reply was in every way worthy the spirit of a high-toned free American citizen, who has never learned to fawn that thrift may follow. He replied that he did write it, and as he did not intend it for publication, had not before examined it very carefully; but, now, on a re-examination, he found not a word or expression that he wished to alter. He asked no favors; they might make the most of it. They took away all his regulars, save a handful, and left him none but raw volunteers. Had he retreated on Monterey, as directed by the War Department, the whole country from Saltillo to Matamoros, in the opinion of all military men there, would have been lost. There is much more yet to be told on this subject at another time.

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE N. O. BULLETIN OF MAY 12. In conversing with officers recently from the army, we learn that the general impression was that Puebla would be the extent of Gen. SCOTT's advance until he was strongly reinforced. This the Government are now doing, even to the extent of withdrawing troops from the Rio Grande, which were originally intended for Gen. TAYLOR, as we learn that Brig. Gen. CADWALLADAR has been ordered to proceed with the larger portion of his command, now at the camp of Instruction at Palo Alto to Vera Cruz.

It was originally intended that one-half of the ten regiments should join Gen. Taylor, but we recently learned that only the 3d dragons and 16th Infantry would do so, and since then an order has been received for five companies of the former to proceed to Vera Cruz, leaving only the other five for Gen. TAYLOR.

We infer from the Government thus directing the new levies, as well as volunteers, to join Gen. SCOTT, that the main, and probably the only movement on the capital will be by that route, and that the plan for Gen. Taylor to advance at the same time by San Luis Potosi, has been abandoned. There is, at any rate, no present indications that Gen. TAYLOR will have at his disposal any thing like a sufficient force to advance from his present position.

Though active measures are on foot to hurry forward reinforcements to Vera Cruz as rapidly as possible, a considerable time must necessarily elapse before they can reach the headquarters of Gen. SCOTT's army, and unless he concludes to advance on the city with his present reduced force, it will be some weeks yet before he will be able to do so, particularly as his transportation means must also be greatly increased, which is a work of time.

FROM THE N. O. BULLETIN OF MAY 22. RETURN OF TROOPS.—The ship Henry Pratt arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz

with Col. CAMPBELL's 1st Regiment Tennessee volunteers. There are only three hundred and fifty rank and file, of this gallant regiment left.

The schooner Maria Thomas also arrived yesterday with two companies of the 4th Regiment Illinois volunteers numbering seventy three men' under command of Capt. Pugh and Hurt and Lieutenants Oglesby, from Postonad Brown.

FROM THE N. O. BULLETIN OF MAY 23. RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.—Company G. first regiment Tennessee cavalry, commanded by Capt. SNEAD, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz on the pilot boat Selim, at their own expense to bring them to this city.

The ship Phorsalia, with three hundred men of the first regiment of Tennessee cavalry, also arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz.

The brig R. Russell, from Vera Cruz, with three companies of the second regiment of Tennessee volunteers and one company of Kentuckians attached to that regiment, all under command of Capt. Williams, arrived last night.

The brig Billow, also from Vera Cruz brought one hundred and thirty rank and file of the third regiment Illinois volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. WILEY.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.—The schooner Whig arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left there on the evening of Saturday, the 25th instant. Lieut. A. J. Brock and thirty-three privates, being company F. of the Tennessee cavalry, came passengers on the Whig.

Verbally we learn that their had been no later arrival from the army of General SCOTT. We have a copy of the American Eagle of the 15th instant, which has not a word of later news from above.

The Eagle is of the opinion that Gen. Scott will remain at Puebla until the beginning of autumn, without marching upon the capital.

The Eagle complains in good set terms of the dullness of Vera Cruz and the excessive heat, which threatens to become yet more intense. Nothing is said of the health of the city.

LATER FROM THE BRASOS.—The United States steamship Trumbull arrived last evening from the Brasos, whence she sailed on the 19th instant. The following passengers came over on the Trumbull: Capt. A. B. Lansing, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.; Captain E. Webster and servant, and Capt. Crowninshield, Massachusetts Volunteers; Captain Claiborne, of the U. S. steamer Col. Cross; Lieut. Frost, of the Voltiguers; Father McElroy, Chaplain U. S. Army.

Quite the most important intelligence by this arrival concerns the safety of Col. Doniphan's command. According to the letter of our correspondent, dated the 3d instant from Monterey, the most grave apprehensions were entertained in regard to that command. The rumor was, that Col. D. had been defeated by the Mexicans and lost all his artillery. We are greatly in hopes that this will prove to be a mere rumor, and we are encouraged in this hope by the fact that the Picket Guard, published at Saltillo on the 3d, makes no mention of the rumor, and anticipates the speedy arrival of Col. Doniphan and his command at that place.

By this arrival we learn that Brig. Gen. Cadwallader is forthwith to proceed with his command, (excepting the dragoons,) now encamped at Palo Alto, to Vera Cruz to reinforce Gen. Scott. The transports were being prepared at the Brasos when the Trumbull left.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's regiment of Kentucky cavalry was at Camargo, at last accounts, on their way home. They will not be disbanded until they reach the city.

The third Ohio Regiment, under Col. Curtis, was expected at Monterey, during the second week in May on its way home; and the first Ohio regiment, long stationed at Monterey, would leave about the same time.

We learn that the troops which have been and still are, constantly arriving here, and which were to have reinforced Gen. Taylor, have had their destination changed, and will be sent forward, with all possible haste to Gen. Scott.

The above paragraph is from the N. O. Bulletin of the 12th instant. It is a very clear indication that the administration is satisfied with what Gen. Taylor has accomplished and is unwilling to put him to the trouble of doing any thing more in the service of his country. By the 1st of July, the terms of service of thirteen of his regiments will have expired, and he will then be left with a mere handful of men in the heart of the enemy's country, surrounded by a people who have determined to wage a war of indiscriminate slaughter, without reference either to sex or age. Sooner or later, he will learn it to his cost. If he has no employment for Gen. Taylor in Mexico, the people have use for him at home.

THE PENN FAMILY.—The following notice appears in the Obituary of the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th ultimo:

"On the 23th instant, at the house of her son-in-law the Earl of Ranfurly, No. 40 Berkeley square, the Hon. SOPHIA MARGARET STUART, grand daughter of the celebrated William Penn, founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, D. D., late Lord Primate of all Ireland, in the 83d year of her age."

A body of Marines, recruited in New York under the supervision of Captain REYNOLDS, of the United States Marine service, and numbering four hundred, are to sail for Vera Cruz in a few days, under the command of Col. Watson, a veteran of the last war. Dr. Edwards goes out with them as Surgeon. These men are a part of the Brigade of Marines spoken of as about to be organized for operations in the interior of Mexico.

## BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE BURGESSES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOMERSET, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, AGREEABLY TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, OF 5th MARCH, 1804.

### ORDINANCE No. I.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That the fees to be charged by the Burgesses, or either of them, in executing the duties of their office, shall be the same as are established by law to be charged by Justices of the Peace, within this Commonwealth; and the fees of the High Constable and his deputies, shall be the same as are established by law for Constables within the Commonwealth.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the T. Clerk of the Borough of Somerset be allowed one dollar per day, for his services in attending each meeting of the Burgesses and Town Council, besides an adequate compensation for recording the proceedings of the Meetings, transcribing ordinances, &c., to be fixed and allowed by the Auditors.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the Burgesses and members of the Town Council be fined twenty-five cents, and that the Town Clerk be fined two dollars, for non-attendance at each and every Meeting, unless in case of sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence. The fine in the case of the Burgesses, to be collected before a Justice of the Peace; and in the case of the Council and Clerk, before the Burgesses, or either of them.

### ORDINANCE No. II.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on the owner or owners, or other person having the care of any horse, mare, or gelding, who shall suffer them, or any of them to run at large, in any street, lane or alley of said borough.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person who shall ride, or any master, parent or employer whose apprentice, son or other domestic in his employ shall ride any horse, mare or gelding at a faster gait than a trot or rack within the limits of the borough of Somerset.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall drive, or any parent, master or employer whose domestic or other person in his employ shall drive any horse or horses, mare or mares, gelding or geldings in any cart, dray or wagon at a quicker gait than a common walk, or in any carriage, sleigh or vehicle faster than a trot or rack, within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, such person, parent, master or employer shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on the owner or owners of any Bitch dog who shall suffer her to run at large during the course of her amours within the Borough of Somerset.

### ORDINANCE No. III.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, that forthwith after the 1st day of June next, all persons who may have obstructed any of the streets, lanes, or alleys, within said Borough, shall remove said obstructions and upon the said streets lanes and alleys, and open their neglect or refusal so to do, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioners to remove such obstructions and open said streets, lanes and alleys, under the penalty of eight dollars.

Section 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person who shall wilfully or negligently obstruct or stop up any ditch or drain, made for the purpose of repairing any street, lane, or alley within the limits of said Borough.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a fine not exceeding five dollars, be imposed on any person who shall cast or deposit any clay, logs, brick or stones (unless for the immediate use of building) wood, ashes, dung, or any other material, or shall cast or deposit, lead or convey, or leave any dead carcase, garbage, noxious or dirty liquors in or upon any street, lane or alley, or shall in any way obstruct or stop up any street, lane or alley in said Borough.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the street Commissioners be and they are hereby directed to proceed forthwith to repair the streets, lanes and alleys within the said borough, of Somerset, under the superintendance of the Burgesses thereof.

### ORDINANCE No. IV.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, That if any person shoot off any gun, cannon, or other fire arms, or crackers, or squibs, within the borough aforesaid, such person shall pay a fine not exceeding five dollars. Provided nevertheless, that this shall not affect any Gunsmith resident in said borough, when trying or proving such fire arms, nor any Militia man or other military man on days of training while on parade in the ranks, or under the command of his officers.

Section 2. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars with the costs of prosecution be imposed upon any person convicted of carrying about him a Pistol, Bowie

knife, or other deadly weapon.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars with the costs of prosecution, be imposed upon the parent, guardian or master of every minor and upon any and every other person found strolling through the streets of Somerset borough after the hour of ten o'clock at night, unless a reasonable and sufficient excuse be given therefor.

Section 4. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whoever shall bet, promote or encourage any horse race which shall be actually run, or any part thereof run within the Borough of Somerset shall pay a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars with costs of suit.

Section 5. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whoever shall engage in, promote or encourage any riot, affray, quarrel or fight within the Borough aforesaid, shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars with costs of suit.

Section 6. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of equal amount to that payable to the Commonwealth be and is hereby imposed on any Tavern-keeper within the borough aforesaid who shall be found retailing liquor to minors at any time, or to any person on the Sabbath day other than necessary refreshments to travellers.

### ORDINANCE No. V.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the County of Somerset, That from and after the 1st day of June next any person, except licensed stud keepers who shall within the limits of said borough, or any part thereof, for the purpose, or with the intention of causing such stallion to cover any mare or mares, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offence.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or keeper of any stallion, kept for the service of mares, shall suffer such stallion, to stand hitched in any street, lane or alley, of said borough, more than five minutes at one time, or if any person shall exhibit or train any such stallion, except licensed stud keepers, in any street, lane or alley of said borough, the owner, keeper or person so offending shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every such offence.

Section 3. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 1st of June next, no person shall be allowed to stand a stud horse for the service of mares within the limits of the said Borough, without first paying to the Chief Burgess or either of the assistant Burgesses for the use of the borough, a license of five dollars and the said Burgess shall give the person so paying the said license as aforesaid, a written certificate that such person is a licensed stud-keeper, and such certificate shall exempt the person who obtains it from the penalty prescribed in the first section of this ordinance.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the High Constable to commence suits for the penalties prescribed by this ordinance against all such persons as shall incur the said penalties, immediately on his knowing or being informed of the fact that the ordinances shall have been violated; and for this service the said Constable shall be allowed a fee of one dollar, besides his legal fees for serving and executing said process, to be paid out of any funds of the corporation, not otherwise appropriated; and in case the said Constable shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty hereby imposed upon him, the sum of one dollar for every such offence shall be charged against him, and deducted from his account against the corporation, on settlement by the Auditors—Provided, That the said Constable shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the Auditors to the Burgesses and Council.

### ORDINANCE No. VI.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That the Auditors shall proceed, on or before the 1st of July next, under the penalty of ten dollars each, to call on all persons indebted for taxes, fines, or forfeitures due said Borough, for a settlement of their accounts, and on refusal of any so indebted to settle and pay over all moneys in their hands to the Treasurer, the said Auditors shall report the same to the Burgesses, or either of them, who shall proceed to recover the same for the use of the Borough.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any officer of the said Borough, shall recover or receive any penalty, fine, or forfeiture for the use of the corporation, and shall not within ten days after receiving the same, pay the same over to the Treasurer of said Borough, he shall pay a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, in the same manner as debts of the same amount are recoverable, for the use of the Borough.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Burgesses, Street Commissioners, Overseers of the Poor, Treasurer, High Constable, and Collector, or any other officer which may be elected or appointed by the corporation or Council, shall, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered, for the use of the Borough, before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough, as debts of equal amount are recoverable, on the second Monday of April yearly and every year, render their respective accounts of all moneys by them received and expended to the Auditors for settlement, and the accounts so adjusted and settled, shall be forthwith published by the Council, particularly showing the amount of taxes laid and collected, and of all moneys paid into the Treasury, and the amount and nature

of the expenditures.

### ORDINANCE No. VII.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That a fine not exceeding five dollars, (to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of said borough, in the name and for the use of the informer, who is also hereby declared to be a competent witness,) be imposed on any Burgess of said borough or on the High Constable thereof, who, on information, shall delay, omit, neglect or refuse for the space of 24 hours to prosecute each and every offence or offender against any of the ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be enacted in said borough.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine not exceeding five dollars be imposed on any person, other than a Minister or Preacher of the Gospel, who will not, on request, aid and assist in carrying into complete effect any ordinance, bye-law, and resolution, now passed or hereafter to be passed for the government or observance of persons within said borough.

### ORDINANCE No. VIII.

Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That it shall be the duty of the Auditors to examine and allow all accounts before they shall pass the same, and certify them under their hands and seals; and such accounts being certified as aforesaid that they are just, shall be paid out of the funds of said Borough, on orders signed by either of the Burgesses and attested by the Town Clerk, which shall be a justification to the Treasurer or any debtor to said Borough, for the payment thereof, on settlement of his or their accounts.

### ORDINANCE No. IX.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That all penalties, fines, and forfeitures, imposed by the foregoing ordinances, or that may be imposed by any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution hereafter to be passed, in which or by which the mode of recovery is not specially directed, shall be sued for and prosecuted in the name of "The Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset," before either of the Burgesses thereof by warrant or summons as the case may be, and recovered with costs of prosecution, by distress and sale of the offenders goods and chattels, and the process shall in all cases correspond with the process of Justices of the Peace within this Commonwealth.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties, fines, and forfeitures, incurred and recovered under any of the foregoing ordinances, or under any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution that may hereafter be passed, unless otherwise appropriated, shall be paid the one-half thereof to the informer, if he or she will accept of the same; and the other half for the use of the Borough; and in case of non-acceptance of the moiety by the informer, the whole shall go to the use of the Borough.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in addition to the remedy given in the 1st section of this ordinance for the collection of penalties, fines and forfeitures, imposed by the foregoing ordinances, or that may be imposed by any ordinance, bye-law, or resolution hereafter to be passed, should there in any case be an insufficient distress, the body of the offender shall be imprisoned in the common Jail of Somerset County for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when any offender against any of the ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, is brought before the proper officer or officers, and is acquitted of the offence charged by reason of the information being malicious, frivolous or unfounded, the informer shall be compelled to pay the costs of prosecution.

Section 5. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all prosecutions for penalties, fines, and forfeitures, incurred under any of the foregoing ordinances, shall be commenced within 20 days after the commission of the offence and not thereafter.

### ORDINANCE No. X.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, That all laws, ordinances, and resolutions passed and ordained by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, be signed by the Chief Burgess and Assistant Burgesses and attested by the Clerk, under their hands and seals; and all copies of any law, ordinance, resolution or other matter, certified and attested by the town clerk shall be evidence of such.

Section 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all bye-laws, ordinances, and resolutions, enacted or ordained within the borough of Somerset, previous to the first day of May inst., are hereby repealed.

Section 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all the foregoing ordinances, except such as are otherwise directed in their enactment, shall be in force from and after the 1st day of June next.

Section 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the foregoing ordinances be forthwith published for three weeks in both the English newspapers printed in Somerset.

Passed, signed, and sealed, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1847.  
S. GAITHER, (t. s.)  
Chief Burgess.  
JOHN NEFF, (t. s.)  
Assistant Burgess.

ATTEST—  
R. R. MARSHALL, (t. s.)  
June 1, 1847—31. Town Clerk.